

Adams and myself in a recent paper (see Proc. Zool. Soc., May 10, 1864):—

Fig. 15. *Stenochiton juloides*, Ad. & Ang. Holdfast Bay, South Australia.

Fig. 16. *Microplax grayi*, Ad. & Ang. Sydney Harbour, N.S. Wales.

11. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ENTOZOON FROM THE INTESTINES OF THE DIAMOND-SNAKE OF AUSTRALIA (*MORIELIA SPILOTES*). BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

BOTHRIDIUM (SOLENOPHORUS, Creplin) ARCUATUM, Baird.

Length of the largest specimen (which, however, is not quite perfect at lower extremity) 10 inches. Breadth, about the middle of

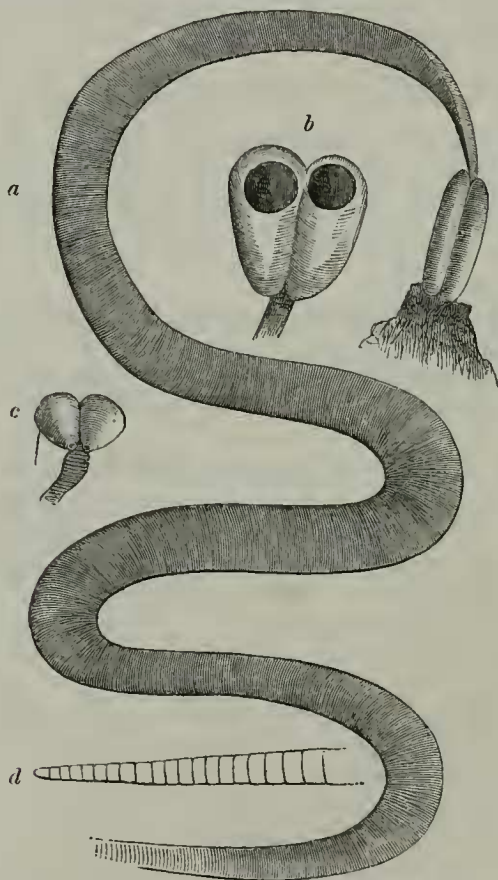


Fig. a. Worm of natural size, attached to inner surface of intestine.

Fig. b. Bothria, slightly enlarged, showing the upper openings.

Fig. c. The same, showing lower openings.

Fig. d. Posterior extremity of a young specimen, showing the, comparatively speaking, larger articulations.

its length, 4 lines. Head, consisting of its two tubular bothria, about 7 lines in length and 3 lines in breadth. Bothria smooth, cylindrical, arched outwardly, and connected together throughout their whole extent, and each of about the same diameter at the top as at the bottom. Upper openings circular and large; lower openings very small and quite terminal. Neck none. Articulations at anterior extremity extremely small, appearing like mere rugæ. Articulations of rest of body, in adult specimens, very numerous, narrow, much broader than long, and crowded together; in smaller and apparently younger specimens (which, however, look as if perfect in length), the articulations near the posterior extremity are, comparatively speaking, much larger, longer than broad, and are more like those of *B. laticeps* or *B. pythonis*. The most distinguishing character is the size and shape of the head.

Hab. Intestines of the *Morelia spilotes*, from Australia. (*Mus. Brit.*).

For the specimens of this species I am indebted to Dr. A. Günther, who found them attached to the inner surface of the intestines of a specimen of an Australian Python, the Diamond-Snake, *Morelia spilotes*.

January 24, 1865.

E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following extract from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Bennett, F.Z.S., dated Sydney, Nov. 18th, relating to a living specimen of the Lyre-bird of New Holland (*Menura superba*), which the Acclimatization Society of that city were intending to transmit by the first favourable opportunity to this Society:—

“After repeated trials of keeping this wild and restless bird in captivity, and having procured and lost in one year numerous living birds of all ages, from the young bird to the adult, we have so far succeeded as to preserve one alive and in excellent health, and feeding well, since the 23rd of August last; to this day it continues in good health and condition. It is a young bird, at present in immature plumage, and the sex cannot yet be determined. It is placed in a large wire compartment with the Talegallas or Brush-Turkeys, and it appears to enjoy their society very much. Whether their company reconciles it to confinement I cannot say; but, at all events, it feeds well and thrives, and displays a great amount of activity for a great part of the day, running about the cage incessantly, scratching the ground. It feeds on the larva of the *Tettigonia* or “Locust” of the colonists, meat chopped very small, slugs, and worms. This bird was captured at Broughton’s Pass, Illawarra district. Should we be fortunate enough to keep it alive by the time of the departure of the ‘La Hogue,’ it will be sent to the Zoological Society under